

Meade County News.

JOHN D. WEBBLE, Publisher.
MEADE, KANSAS

KANSAS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

H. A. Rice, of Kansas City, proposes to start a glove and mitten factory in Wamego.

Miss Luella Neiswanger has been appointed police judge in Almena, Norton county.

Wm. Lanyon has just put up \$30,000 for the bonds issued for building the Paola waterworks.

There is to be a fall inspection of the Kansas National Guards during November and December.

The title to the Kansas Midland is now complete in the Frisco line; the last requisite act is finished.

Jos. Edwards, of near Clifton, raises potatoes in quantities every year. This year he ships five carloads.

The Kansas hen's contribution to the wealth of the state this year is estimated at four million dollars.

Kansas had a choice location assigned for its building at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo.

E. D. Replogle, a Cottonwood Falls druggist, was sandbagged and robbed while driving home in his buggy.

The Kansas Millers' association will hold another meeting in Topeka the second Wednesday in November.

A Jefferson county man returned from the Kansas City Angola goat show with 102 goats and 126 kids.

An accidental discharge of a small rifle instantly killed Herbert Goff, of Arkansas City. He was 12 years old.

Sedgwick has a population of less than 1,000, yet there are over 200 daily newspapers received at the post office.

A West Virginia company has taken a charter under the name of the Kansas Oil and Gas company of Fort Scott.

All of the Santa Fe's 28,042 freight cars are equipped with air brakes; of which 27,710 have automatic couplers.

The work of thirty coopers is required to supply the four or 5,000 barrels used in the mills of Atchison every week.

Samuel Lewis, a colored prisoner in the Kansas penitentiary, sent there from Wyandotte county, has committed suicide.

A McPherson county farmer sold \$450 worth of alfalfa seed from 15 acres of land, besides retaining 9 bushels for his own use.

The contract is let for Coffeyville's new municipal electric light and power plant, for \$17,952. The city voted \$20,000 in bonds.

A brave lad near Cedarvale attacked a catamount with a stick and got his shoulder and neck badly torn by the animal's claws.

The special election in Washington, Kas., on issuing \$25,000 bonds for a system of waterworks, was carried by a large majority.

A bird dog at South Haven made a dead set on a box of quails at the depot, thus giving away the shipper who was breaking the law.

A church census in Wichita develops the fact that nine-tenths of the families in the city have a preference for some particular church.

A car of fish from the government hatcheries has been distributed at Wichita to farmers, with which to stock their ponds on their farms.

The 350 excursionists from Reno county to the Kansas Agricultural college, many of them teachers, had very disagreeable weather during their visit.

The Masonic temple in Independence was dedicated on October 23. One of the three living charter members of the Independence lodge, M. D. Henry, was present. He is 83 years old. The lodge was organized in 1869. The temple cost about \$25,000.

There are stored in one warehouse in Topeka between 12 and 13 thousand bushels of Kansas apples. Ben Davis, Wine Sap and Missouri Pippin are being shipped to the eastern states, while Baldwins and Greenings are coming to Topeka from New York.

The twenty-ninth annual Sunday school convention of Reno county will be held in Nickerson November 13 and 14.

Attorney Godard has decided that rules and regulations made by the state board of health are effective and practically have the force and effect of laws.

There is a quarter in Osborne county for which the owner received \$650, cash, rent, this season. The quarter is alfalfa. The owner is going to raise the rent, too.

An Eskridge barber who has worked there a year, says that he has not been swindled out of the price of a single shave.

The board of health of Rush county asks the people to co-operate in the work of stamping out a contagious disease "that very much resembles smallpox."

Frank Allgood, who is about to go to the penitentiary for horse stealing, was taken from the Wichita jail to the First Methodist church of that city and publicly baptised.

Brakeman Jos. Hedden on a Southern Kansas passenger train was cut with a knife by a tramp. He is in the hospital at Ottawa.

Leslie L. Doyle, who began his career in Wichita as an office boy with the New York Life Insurance company in 1892, and was subsequently promoted to the position of cashier for the concern at Peoria, Ill., has again received a deserved promotion in being made manager for the company for the state of South Dakota with headquarters at Sioux Falls.

McPherson has a new broom factory. An Ottawa man raised \$300 worth of tobacco this year.

The Osage City council has purchased a new \$900 fire engine.

The Atchison coal, lately found, is said to be similar to Weir City coal.

Over 4,000 persons visited the Kansas penitentiary during the past month.

Reports indicate an increase of the wheat acreage in Western Kansas this fall.

Peabody has its electric lines again running, all differences having been settled.

Judge Randolph, of Emporia, found a little live turtle in a bass he was cleaning.

A 5,000-foot gas well has been struck in a new field, seven miles from Coffeyville.

Fifty grain elevators have been built along the Kansas railroads during the past six months.

There are no houses to rent in Burlingame and there is work there for 50 more miners.

The Marion Record has in its office kaffir corn ten feet high; the product of Marion county.

The French-Bennett Grain company proposes to build a \$100,000 elevator in Topeka at once.

Bob Torrington, of Wichita, has been advanced to the position of tourist agent of the Rock Island.

The asylum contest between Parsons and Clay Center comes before the supreme court on November 7.

That seven pound sweet potato in Ed Greer's office may as well wilt as Wichita has one weighing 17 pounds.

One Wabunsee county firm shipped from Alta Vista within three days thirty-two cars of cattle, billed to Chicago.

I. P. Griswold, a ranchman of Western Kansas, reports a net profit of \$21 an acre on his alfalfa crops of hay and seed, this season.

Mrs. Margaret Brown, aged 98, died on October 24, at the home of her daughter, who is the wife of Justice W. A. Johnston, of the supreme court of Kansas.

Rev. Don S. Colt, former pastor of the first M. E. church of Wichita, is now in charge of Grace church, Baltimore, one of the finest and largest in the land.

Tow freight trains on the Missouri Pacific collided near Horace, Greeley county, and one engine and five cars were demolished. Engineer Thompson was slightly hurt.

The Kansas court of appeals for the northern department has decided in a case from Topeka that no city had a legal right to pass a search and seizure liquor ordinance.

Mary Voelher, an employee of the Manhattan hotel in Wichita, is going to Germany, having been notified that she has fallen heir to one-fourth of an estate there, valued at \$30,000.

At the Kansas City horse show Silkwood, owned by Jacob Willets, formerly of Topeka, but now of Santa Ana, California, was sold to L. B. Willets, of Newman, Kansas, for \$2,100. Silkwood is a 14-year-old stallion.

The general conference of the Menonite church will be held in the large Ebenezer church at Buller. Delegates will be present from Saskatchewan and Manitoba and from the states from North Dakota to Texas.

Five prisoners broke out of the Columbus jail. They were pursued and when overtaken one of them shot at the sheriff. He was instantly killed by a shot from that officer, when the other four surrendered. The dead man is a negro.

A county reunion of the Twentieth Kansas and members of the Eighth army corps was held at Girard on October 27.

The Rev. Dr. John W. Roberts died at his home in Oskaloosa, October 23, thirteen days after the celebration of his golden wedding. He came to Kansas in 1860 and founded the Oskaloosa Independent the same year.

Mrs. W. R. Irwin, of Emporia, has five banana trees which have borne fruit. They are taken inside in the fall and the fruit ripens in February.

Fred Wellhouse says the apple yield in Kansas this year will be about one-fourth of a crop. He says that the orchards in the western part of the state bear much better than those in the eastern part.

The Pacific Express company held its annual sale of unclaimed packages at Salina. Over 800 packages, gathered from many places were sold at auction. There was a large number of wooden boxes. The first box sold was found to contain a gallon of whisky; of course the rest of them went off fast.

It is a race between the Rock Island's shops at Horton and the Santa Fe shops at Topeka which can build the most new box cars. They have each built about 1,000 cars during the past six months and each have large orders ahead.

Two children, a girl and a boy, were playing in an attic in Reno county when the girl was killed. There was a gun up there, with most of its stock broken off, but it blew her head off. The boy was too frightened to remember just how it happened.

The Portland cement plant at Iola has a capacity of 5,000 barrels a day which makes it the largest cement plant in the United States.

D. Melcher, of Monmouth, Ill., who owns the largest stoneware works in the country has been examining a large bed of clay just north of Independence, with the view of establishing a new plant there.

Mrs. Eliza McCormick was the first white child born in what is now Dickinson county and the city of Enterprise has presented her with a loving cup.

WHAT IT STANDS FOR

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AS IT IS TODAY.

Stands as It Has Always Stood, in Power and Out of Power, for Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None.

The fundamental principles of the Democratic party are best expressed in the Declaration of Independence. The Democracy stands for individual freedom, for equality of rights and opportunities, for political, religious and industrial liberty. Its trend has always been in the direction of popular government, although more than once its machinery has fallen into the hands of the enemies of the people and has been devoted to the interests of special classes. This had happened before the great re-birth of the party of Thomas Jefferson in 1896. That year witnessed a revolution in the party and the beginning of a revolution in the country. The Democracy again took solid ground upon the great principles of the Declaration and it has since held that ground with courage, with zeal and with lofty determination.

The Democratic platform in 1896 declared no new or strange doctrine. It but rested and reaffirmed old truths for which the party had stood in its best days and under its greatest leadership. The spirit of it was long before voiced in the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson and in the heroic policy of Andrew Jackson. It dealt with new phases of old questions; and in essence it marked the revolt of the tribute-payers against the tribute-takers.

In 1900 the Democracy stands again upon the old foundations. It is still the champion of equal rights. It is still the evangel of liberty. It still stands in solid phalanx against the forces of privilege. In 1896 the apparent issue involved the question of coinage; but the real issue was whether this country should continue to be governed by the people or whether it should give up its old ideals and become the submissive appanage of a grasping plutocracy.

The real issue is the same this year that it was four years ago. New manifestations have been developed, but it is still a question whether a class for a class shall control the country or whether it shall be controlled by the people for the people. The ancient war between Hamilton and Jefferson is being fought again under the opposing standards of McKinley and Bryan. The latter stands as Jefferson stood for the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The former stands as Hamilton stood for government of a class, by a class, for a class.

The Democratic party believes that governments were instituted among men, not for the purpose of exploiting the masses and the enrichment of favorites, but for the purpose of securing to all their inalienable right to life, to liberty and to the pursuit of happiness. It believes that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. It therefore stands in unalterable and inflexible opposition to imperialism, which is the denial of the right of self-government. It holds that we cannot hold a subject colony without violating the fundamental principle of the republic; and it condemns as wicked and wanton a war that is being waged without legal authority for the overthrow of free government in a foreign land and the establishment there of our sovereignty against the wishes and in defiance of the rights of its inhabitants.

If the United States have a right to overthrow the Filipino republic they have the right to overthrow any other republic or any other government they may select for a victim. They may go to Central America and to South America or to China or to Africa and under pretext of civilizing and Christianizing the inhabitants they may destroy their governments and institutions and compel them to submit to American rule.

The pretense that we bought from Spain the sovereignty of the Philippines in no sense saves us from the inherent wickedness of our assault upon the liberties of a foreign people. The latter had rights; and these rights were not owned by Spain. Spain therefore could not sell them, or could we buy them. What Spain sold was her outlawed claim to trample upon those rights. What we purchased was this claim; and the Republican party is asserting it with brute force in defiance of morals and law and the foundation principles of our own free institutions.

But the Democratic party stands for freedom at home as well as for freedom abroad. It is therefore in favor of trial by jury and against government by injunction. Trial by jury for hundreds of years has been considered the strongest defense of freedom. It is now challenged by the Republican party, and in the name of law and order its overthrow is foreshadowed in judicial usurpation—the worst of tyrannies. Thomas Jefferson feared the encroachments of the judiciary in his time, and it was Marshall whose interpretation of the constitution was the first great triumph of imperialism over democracy. In later years the federal government has steadily encroached upon the liberties of the citizen; one by one the safeguards of freedom have been overborne, and now the common people must face the threat of irresponsible power exercised by the federal bench through the subtle engineering of the injunction.

If men have a right to themselves they have a right to use their own powers; and if they have a right to the use of their own powers, they have a right to the use of those things which they produce by the exercise of their powers. They have the right to work; they have a right to the things they make; and if this be so, they have the right to exchange the results of their labor with their neighbors or with any one they please. In other words they have the right to trade; they have a right to buy where they can buy to the best advantage; to sell where they can secure the most for their product. The Republican party denies this principle. Under the false name of protection it compels workers to exchange the products of

their labor in a market artificially restricted; to purchase in a market where free competition has been crowded by law for the benefit of certain favored classes. The result is a robbery of labor; it is compelled to accept the terms and conditions offered by the beneficiaries of the restrictive law.

The Democratic party stands for free competition and for the right of all men freely to exchange with each other the results of their toil. It is therefore opposed to trusts and to all devices for the killing or even the restriction of trade. A protective tariff is a declaration of war against trade; it is an invitation to combination and monopoly; it puts a premium upon engrossing and forestalling; it is the handmaiden if not the mother of trusts.

The appalling manifestation of modern industrialism is the centralization of wealth in the hands of the few. It has come about in the last generation and it is the shining product of Republican legislation. All the forces of privilege have been centered on the effort to secure larger privileges; and the Republican policy has been that of consistent favoritism; it has never failed to give to those that had and to take away from those that had not even that which they had. It gave boundless territory to favored railroads; it granted monopolies to iron and steel and lumber and stone; it gave bounties to sugar and protection from competition to mills and factories and shipping; it has shut out foreign goods while letting in foreign labor; it has loaned its credit to favored bankers and changed the terms of contracts for the benefit of bond-holders; it has discredited silver in order to vest a monopoly in the hands of owners of gold; and in every instance it has enacted laws and administered the government, not for the common welfare, but for the enrichment of special classes.

Democracy opposes all this. It wants to strike the shackles from trade and to relieve labor from the leviathan of privilege. Its whole spirit runs in the direction of freedom and its candidates stand pledged by the platform and by their own records to promote the ends of liberty and of righteousness. The party makes appeal to the heart and to the conscience of the country. It opposes foreign conquest of land because it is a wicked wrong to alien peoples and because it is a direful threat against our own rights. For this country cannot be half republic and half empire. Imperialism will not be satisfied with foreign subjugation; it will hunger and thirst after the subjugation of those at home from whom tribute can be wrung. Already the entrenched forces of imperialism are leveling tribute upon American labor; labor's opportunities have been narrowed to a choice of masters; armed men in the service of plutocracy war against the right of men to seek better conditions from those who have cornered industrial chances; and if McKinley shall win in the great fight now in progress it will mean further restriction, further narrowing of opportunity, further aggressions of privilege and still harsher exactions from those who work for the aggrandizement of those who toil not—Warren Worth Bailey in Johnston Democrat.

Professor for Bryan. New Haven, Oct. 8.—George T. Ladd, head professor of the department of philosophy and psychology at Yale university, who has just returned from a trip around the world, has become an ardent anti-imperialist through his personal investigations into conditions in the far east. Professor Ladd spent about four months in Japan and the whole of one winter in India and came in contact with the foremost educators and statesmen of the orient. He personally looked into conditions in the east and the prospects for American and western civilization and has come to the conclusion that America is making a great mistake to enter the Philippines as ruler and possessor. Prof. Ladd said today:

"The attitude of the United States in retaining the Philippines is entirely unjustifiable. It was wrong from the very beginning, from the moment when the commissioners of our government forced Spain to sell us the islands. It is impolitic, immoral and contrary to all of our traditions. The chances are that the Filipinos will always keep in rebellion till they either have self-government or are exterminated."

Oriental Citizens. Are the Filipinos to be citizens? Are they to be allowed to come to the United States with their oriental methods of living to compete with American labor? What good does it do to exclude a few Chinese and then bring in by force eight millions of Filipinos? Are the Filipinos to expect to participate in our elections? Is a presidential election to be determined by the returns from the Philippine islands? Are the questions which concern our own people to be decided some day by the senators and representatives in congress from the Philippines? And if the Filipinos are not to be citizens, are we going to change our constitution so as to hold them in a permanent stage of vassalage? Can we expect anything but their hatred so long as we rule them through carpet bag governors? The Republicans have studiously avoided a discussion of the Philippine question. They have opposed the consideration of that question by the cry that nothing could be done until the insurrection was put down.—W. J. Bryan, at Nebraska Democratic State Convention.

Here are a few of the things that voters will do well to make an especial study of between now and election day: The Alger embargoed beef scandal. The financial collusion between John D. Rockefeller and Secretary Gage. The tariff oppression of the Porto Ricans.

The United States army outrages on the Coner d'Alene miners, authorized by William McKinley. Theft, murder and mismanagement in the Philippines.

Postoffice racialism and embezzlement in Cuba. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty by which we are to build an isthmian canal while England commands it.

SLAVERY IN SULU. Secretary McKinley's Letter to Bryan Evades the Issue.

Acting Secretary of War McKinley, says a Washington dispatch, "has written to Mr. Bryan," denying the truth of the latter's statement that the McKinley administration has recognized slavery in the Sulu islands. Mr. McKinley "calls Mr. Bryan's attention," the dispatch goes on to say, "to the fact that the president approved General Bates' agreement with the Sulu sultan with the understanding and reservation that this agreement was not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu Archipelago, a thing made impossible by the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States."

That is all very well, Secretary McKinley. But the sultan and dolos of Sulu continue to hold their slaves and keep their harems just the same. And the United States authorities in the Philippines—acting under the orders of President McKinley—have made not the least attempt to interfere with either of these practices. The constitution declares that slavery "shall not exist in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. It does exist in the Sulu in direct violation of the constitution, and Secretary McKinley well knows it. And he knows, too, that President McKinley, despite his paper disapproval—which may or may not have been communicated to the polygamist slave-driving sultan—has made no attempt to suppress it.

THE BANK SCANDAL. Among the most unsavory of the scandals of the McKinley administration is that of the National City Bank of New York City. This bank, dominated by the Standard Oil trust, was enabled through Secretary Gage and a potent political pull, to invade the United States treasury. This scandal furnished the democratic party with much campaign material and threatened for a time to disrupt the republican party.

The National City bank was selected by Secretary Gage, with full approval of President McKinley, as the distributing agent for all the internal revenue funds of the government during the financial crisis of last December. By this favoritism it is estimated that in a few months the bank cleared about \$2,500,000.

The cause of the favoritism shown the National City Bank by the administration is shown in the following letter:

"The National City Bank of New York, New York, June 5, 1897. 'My Dear Mr. Gage: 'The National City bank of this city, of which I recently became vice president, through the consolidation of the business of the Third National with it is one of the banks designated as a United States depository, and I write to request that in any changes which may be made under the administration we may not be disturbed in this respect. We should like to remain a United States depository as at present. Of course the bank is very strong and if you will take the pains to look at our list of directors you will see that we also have very great political claims in view of what was done during the canvas last year. 'Yours very truly, 'A. B. HEPBURN. 'Hon. Lyman J. Gage, United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.' That Secretary Gage had carefully considered the list of directors is shown by the phenomenal increase in the volume of the bank's business with the treasury department. The following are the figures taken from the records of the department:

Bonds Deposits
1894 100,000 100,000
1895 200,000 200,000
1896 200,000 200,000
1897 200,000 200,000
1898 22,607,000 19,855,121

GOOD FARMING WEATHER.

Iron And Steel Market Conditions

—Pipe and Plates in Demand.

WOOL PRICES SATISFACTORY.

New York, Oct. 29.—R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says that contracts for steel rails for the season thus far are within 50,000 tons of last year's heavy bookings, and the confidence in an ultimate marked improvement is so strong that all raw materials are firm, and without any speculative activity to stimulate them.

The weather over a great part of the country has been favorable for agricultural operations, which are progressing well, and in the West the unseasonable temperatures have retarded general trade comparatively little, as there has been no great stimulus yet this season.

Conditions in the iron and steel market steadily improve; orders gradually swell in volume and buyers make less effort to secure concessions. In most cases quotations are not altered, but there is an advance to \$30 at Philadelphia for billets, owing to the better business in rails. Pig iron moves freely, especially at Chicago, where manufacturers have contracted heavily for finished stuff in excess of raw material on hand. Cast iron pipe is in urgent demand and new plans for ship building will take plates. Bridge builders are buying structural forms heavily.

Cotton showed little recuperative power after last week's decline and closed lower. The loss in price is \$7.80 a bale since October 9, and exporters are still holding off. Wheat also continued its downward course, owing to the good news here and abroad, but an encouraging feature was the accelerated foreign buying as quotations declined. Atlantic exports for the week were 2,935,028 bushels against 2,353,625 a year ago, and Pacific shipments 878,043 bushels against 658,583 last year. Corn is slightly weaker, while pork products have fallen sharply. Most other provisions are heavy, but lard and oil rose sharply to 75c. The better tone of the boot and shoe market was sufficient explanation for the advance in materials. New England shops are busier than for many months before, but thus far manufactured goods have not advanced with materials. Sales of wool at the three chief Eastern markets continue to increase, exceeding 5,000,000 pounds last week. Prices are not altered, and bids slightly below the markets are refused. Cotton goods move rather more freely as the price comes nearer parity with raw material but wide sheetings are dull at the advance to 22c.

Ancient Burying Ground.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 26.—F. M. Kiefer, a grading contractor, while at work on an excavation on Horn heights, in this city, discovered a mound that had been used by an ancient people as the burial place for their dead. Several skeletons had found a resting place, but only one was in a state of good preservation. It had been covered to a great depth by beautiful shells, artistically arranged.

Student Veterans of Spanish War.

Berkeley, Cal., Oct. 26.—The students of the University of California who served in the Spanish and Philippine wars have formed an organization intended to be the nucleus of a national association of student veterans. A committee has been appointed to confer with eastern colleges and endeavor to secure their co-operation.

New K. N. G. Rules.

Topeka, Oct. 25.—S. M. Fox, Adjutant General, is preparing a new book of rules and regulations for the Kansas National Guard. The last one was issued in 1897 and material changes in the laws have been made since that time. The new book will include all the changes and will render it unnecessary for general orders to be issued from time to time covering the points.

Money Order Business at Nome.

Washington, Oct. 26.—A letter received at the postoffice department from Nome City, Alaska, shows that up to September 21 the Nome postoffice had sold 5,000 money orders. The money order service had been in operation then about three months and officials here estimate that the sales of money orders for the quarter amounted to \$400,000.

Kentucky Mining Strike Over.

Middlesboro, Ky., Oct. 25.—The coal miners' strike has been declared off. Eight hundred men will return to work at once.

Collection of School Fund Interest.

Topeka, Oct. 27.—The force in the State Treasurer's office is now clipping the coupons from the bonds, of which there are 40,000. On December 1, notice will be sent out calling upon the townships, counties and school districts to send in the interest for 1901.

The aggregate value of the bonds is \$8,000,000. The rate of interest varies from 4 to 6 per cent and the total amount received will be in the neighborhood of \$350,000.

A Pointer on Business Done.

Topeka, Oct. 27.—There were 3,500 telegrams sent out on Wednesday by the telegraph department of the Santa Fe road in the general offices. This is the largest number of telegrams ever sent out in one day by this office. The nearest to this number was a few over 3,400. There is only one reason to be given for this immense number of telegrams being necessary to one day's business, and that is the immense amount of business being done by the Santa Fe road.

Phila. Times Has Deserted the Party of Trusts and Imperialism and is now an avowed advocate of Bryan and Stevenson. The Times is one of the most influential papers in the country, and its new departure has caused the utmost consternation in Republican ranks.

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